THE ROYAL

MARTYR'S TRIUMPH

OR, THE

FANATICK DISCOVERD.

BEING AN

ANALTSIS

OF A

SCANDALOUS LIBEL.

ENTITLED.

The Jesuit Unmask'd.

Attendite vero a falsis Prophetis, qui veniunt ad vos in Vestimentis ovium, intrinsecus autem sunt Lupi rapaces—a Fructibus Eorum cognoscetis Eos. Matt. Cap. 7. v. 15, 16.

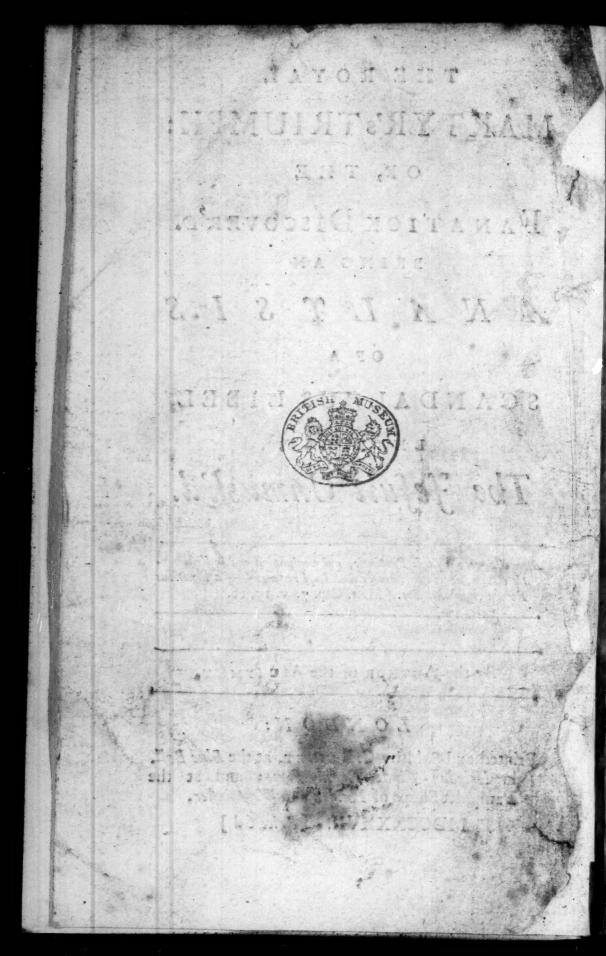
By the AUTHOR of the ALCHYMIST.

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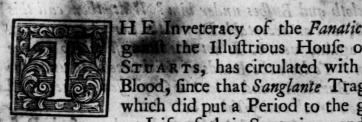


THE ROYAL

MARTYR'S TRIUMPH

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FANATICK DISCOVER'D,



HE Inveteracy of the Fanatick, a-STUARTS, has circulated with their Blood, fince that Sanglante Tragedy, which did put a Period to the glorious Life of their Sovereign, and will

be perpetuated among them from Generation to Generation, as the original Sin among Adam's Children.

THE most worthy Author of the Pamplet now before me, whom I suppose to have learned Divinity in the Dust of some Cheesmonger's, or Soapboiler's Shop, and to be the Offspring of those cruel Monsters, who dy'd their sacrilegious Hands in the facred Blood of their natural and legitimate Sovereign, moved by the same evil Spirit, which induced his barbarous Ancestors to perpetrate that Regicide, abhorred even by the Turks and most Salvage Nations, can't bear feeing the Church of England cloathing herfelf with Sackcloth and Faft-

ing, for the Expiation of a Crime, in which she had no hand; without ridiculing in the Excess of his Rage, a Fast ordained, and authorized, by the

Legislature itself.

THE Fanatick, following the Example of all the Sectaries, his Brethren, chooses for his wicked Purpose, a number of Passages out of the Scripture, misapply'd, and misinterpreted; taking one for his Text out of Isaiab, which means nothing less than what he pretends; the Prophet showing only in that Chapter, the difference betwixt a counterfeit Fast, and a true and sincere one, as it plainly appears by the Argument of the faid Chapter, and by the following Verses: Is it such Fast as I have chosen? A Day for a Man to afflict his Soul? Is it to bow down his Head as a Bull-Rush, and to spread Sackcloth and Bushes under him? Wilt thou call this a Fast, and an acceptable Day to the Lord? c vini. v. 5. And again, ver. 6. Is not this the Fast which I have chosen? To loose the Bands of Wickedness, to undo the heavy Burthens, and to let the Oppressed go free, and that you break every Yoke, &c. &c.

Let any impartial Man judge, how such Passages can serve the Turn of our Puritan, and what Inferences he can draw from them against our Fast of the Thirtieth of January? unless it is to let us understand, that the Crime which has been the Occasion thereof, was so black, that it should be buried in an eternal Oblivion. But how can we suspect such to be the Intention of our illiterate Author, while he is endeavouring to justify the Attrocity of the Crime, and calls another Author blasphemous, and infamous, for afferting, that the Murderers of King Charles the First, were less excusable than those that put Christ to Death; which Assertion, far from being blasphemous, can be sup-

ported by the following undeniable Proofs.

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I wou'd ask my Enthulialt, whether the Crucifixion of Christ, had not been decreed in the unfearchable Council of the Holy Trinity, as foon as the Incarnation of the Second Person, as the only Means, through which the great Mystery of our Redemption was to be accomplish'd? That facred Decree, being once supposed, I would ask him again, whether it was possible (the Almighty admitting of no Mutability, nor Variation in his Judgment) to operate it otherwise? Let me ask him for the third time, whether the Jews had ever consented to be Instruments to the Passion of Christ. if they had not been blinded by God? Non impartiendo malitiam sed denegando Gratiam, says St. Augustin; and, whether they had known that Fesus Christ, reputed among them to be the Son of Tofepb and Mary, was in reality the Messiah promised to their Fathers? Let the Fanatick answer, if such Blindness, was not a fort of Excuse for the Yews; and if it could be with any other View, that Christ asked his Father to forgive them; Pater ignosce illis quia nesciunt quid faciunt.

The Fanatick must not mistake me in this place, for I don't pretend to make a Comparison between our Saviour, who by the Hippostatick Union, was both God and Man, and a simple Man, though a Prince, as was King Charles the First; for I agree that the Crime increases in Enormity, one Proportion of the Dignity of the Object offended; neither does the Question depend upon that Comparison, which can't be, a finito, ad infinitum; but in the nature of the Crime abstracted from its Object. All Laws both divine and human, allow that, ignorantia invincibilis excusat a peccata: no body being so unreasionable as to believe, that a Man who kills a Prince, without knowing him for such, is equally guilty with one who does it knowingly. Besides, Christ preach-

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ed a Doctrine, which did appear to the carnal fews (who minded nothing, but Littera quæ occidit) quite different from the Law of Moses, which supposed Crime was then punishable with Death; and that was another Excuse, bad as it was, which could have pleaded in their Favour: But, says the Fanatick, the fews had the Prophesies before them, where they could have found all which had been foretold of the Messab; but they wanted the Grace, without which, the Prophecies were to them, as a

Looking-Glass is to a blind Man.

OUR pitiful Pamplet Writer, in this Place fights against his own Shadow, and spends his Mechanick Divinity to no purpose, by endeavouring to prove, what we won't deny; that the Crime of the Yews in putting Christ to death, was attrocious, and that the Prayer of our Bleffed Saviour could not render them less criminal, neither had the Prayer of King Charles on fuch an Occasion, or his Forgiveness, render'd the Regicides innocent; but we infift upon the absolute Necessity of that Crucifixion, and the Ignorance, without which it had never been effected; which Ignorance for want of being rightly under understood by our ignorant Divine, inflames his fanatick Zeal, and forces him to fall foul of the Roman Catholicks, and to load them with vile Aspersions, not at all to the purpose. But how could the Sectaries spit their Venom otherwife? Have they not always follow'd the fame Practice, when too closely pursued by their Adverfaries.

'Tis an impudent Falshood of our Pamphlet, Writer, to pretend, that there is a parcel of People in the World, that place a great deal of Merit in Ignorance, fince there is no such People to be found, unless it is the Mahometans, or the Sectaries themselves, who prefer their own Light and Judgement,

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to the Decision of the Church, and to the Explanations, or Interpretations of the Scripture, made by those, trained up from their Infancy in the Study of the Divine Mysteries of the Christian Religion: Who is most guilty of a voluntary Ignorance, he, that's illiterate, and prefers his own Opinion, to that of a whole Body of learned Men, who never deliver it but after a mature Deliberation; or he, that's confcious of his own Frailty, submits his Judgment to their Decision? He, that by an insupportable Pride, thinks himself above all Instruction; or he that wants it, and is willing of being instructed? Who is to be thought the most Ignorant, he, that follows the Opinion of Men, more learned than himself; or he, that relies entirely upon his own Opinion? For this is the Cafe of our Pamplet Writer; and really, to write otherwife, wou'd prove very detrimental to the Anarchy, which his holy Brethren have endeavour'd to introduce into the Sanctuary.

I'LL allow that this is a Digression foreign to our Subject, but I hope I shall have the Liberty of making one in this Place, in Defence of the Truth. as well as our Fanatick, for the Affertion of two or three Falshoods, of which the following is an abominable one, viz. That any Congregation which acknowledge Christ for their Saviour, would have canonized the infamous Murderers of Christ, under Pretence of their Ignorance. Sure this is a monstrous Blasphemy, which cannot but be detested by every body else, but Cromwel's Saints: The Church. which the Fanatick means, having conceived fuch an Abhorrence of that heinous Crime, that she never mentions the Jews in her Prayers throughout the whole Year, fave Good Friday, when she calls them perfidious, Et pro perfidis Judæis, &c. far from excusing their Ignorance, in the Sense of our

ignorant Divine, who maketh his ignorant Congre-

gation believe it.

I would ask our Enthusiast, if he knows the Signification of that Word Certificate? it appearing by his Discourse, that he is quite a Stranger to it; for if any body was to give a Certificate to a Man, to excuse him of a Crime committed thro' Ignorance, the Ignorance alledged in the Certificate as an Excuse, would not render him guiltless, neither has it the Vertue to operate the Conversion of the Guilty; to pretend likewise, that such Ignorance was not a fort of Excuse for the Tews, is blasphemoully arraigning the Veracity of Christ himself, who thought it so; otherwise, he had never utter'd these Words, Pater ignosce illis nesciunt enim quid faciunt; and consequently, it might be justly said, that fuch Prayer was a more advantageous Certificate for the Fews, than if Christ had contented himfelf with faying, Simpliciter, ignosce illis, without giving any Reason for it; the Equity of which Reason, cannot doubtless be revoked, since pronounced by Truth itself; but, fays our Fanatick, Compassion and Forgiveness are two great Attributes of the Sons of God. But he must likewise confess that Truth is as great as either of them, and that he could as well have forgiven them, without mentioning that Excuse, if their Ignorance had been inexcusable; for if otherwise, he had render'd himfelf guilty of a Falshood, which is incompatiable with the Divinity.

Such blasphemous Philosophy is certainly insupportable: Let's hear how he goes on; They know not what they do, don't agree at all, says he, with the Character of the High Priest, and Sandherim; for when Judas' Remorse had led him to return the Money which they had given to betray his Master, notwithstanding, he passionately declared his Master's Innocency,

Innocency, and his own Guilt, yet they hid him look to that—and proceeded to seek for false Witness against

Tefus, and actually did subborn Witness.

By our Fanatick's pretending, that they knew not what they did, don't agree with the Character of the High Priest and the Sandherim; he most questions the Candour of the Evangelift, who relates the History of his Passion; and gives impiously the Lye to Christ; for there is no Medium to choose betwixt the Politions, which both are erroneous and blafphemous. However, I deny that those Expressions of Christ, do not agree with the Character of the Sanberim; fince that Council had no other Ideas of the Messiah, than those of Grandeur, Power, and Magnificence, which could not be found in the obscure Life of Christ; the Sandherim, like the Sectaries, minding nothing but the literal Sense of the Law: The Messab had been foretold by the Prophets, as the Son of David, and Heir to his Throne; he was to break the Chains of Israel, and restore it to its entire Liberty; which had no likelihood of being performed by Jesus, a Man in all Appearance without Power, Wealth, or Authority; a Man who had never laid Claim to the Throne of his Ancestors, and a Man who had himself encouraged the paying the Tribute to Cafar: How cou'd then the Sandberim have believed fuch Man to be the Son of God? and had they not on the contrary, all the apparent Reasons to condemn him as an Innovator, that did preach a Doctrine contrary to the Law of Moses; they might have interpreted the Prophesies, and understood them in a more spiritual Sense? but they could not do it without the Affistance of other Grace, which they had not; fo can the Sectaries understand better, all the Passages of the Scripture, which mention a Hierarchy and Episcopacy in the Church, but they refuse to do it: Christ

Christ was so far from affecting a Sovereign Authority, that he declared in his Examination before Pilate, that his Kigdom was not of this World; and the Witnesses subborned against him, are called false Witnesses by the Evangelist, for accusing Jesus of having called himself King of the Jews. Pilate himself, (altho' he thought him innocent) did not however believe that he laid any Claim to a Temporal Kingdom; seeing plainly that all the Rage of the Sandberim against him, proceeded only, from his preaching a Doctrine which condemned their Conduct.

I won't pretend to infer from all this, that the Ignorance of the Jews was an invincible one, (for then they had been entirely guiltless) fince they wanted no means of Conviction; but as we have already observed, they minded no more then, than they do at present, the literal Sense of the Law. wanting besides, a special Grace to discover the spiritual one; which Grace they did not ask for. Every body will allow, that if we were to take all the Prophecies, which mention the coming of the Messiah, in their literal Sense, Christ could not have been thought the Son of God; and if there is fome, which are clearer upon that Subject than others, why should our Fanatick find Fault in the Fews, for giving a false Interpretation to it, more than in his Brethren, for doing the same to all the most clear Passages of the Scripture, relating to the Church, Hirarchy, Episcopacy, Ordination, &c.

Our Fanatick, tho' very ignorant himself, won't nevertheless admit of any Ignorance being excusable, arraigning even the Apostle St. Paul, for alledging it such in himself, when he persecuted the Christians, and to serve his wicked purpose, he gives a false Interpretation to the Words of the Apostle, chusing rather to make bad English of it, than to give it

its true and natural Sense; so much he is overawed by his Master Satan: "The Greek Conjun-" ction, or, which is translated, may as well, fays " he, be translated as touching that being of Opi-" nion, that the Apostle's Sense will appear more " perfect, if we read it thus, I was so and so wicked, but I obtained Mercy as touching that I did " it ignorantly, and in unbelief."- I would not have the Reader think, that our Puritan, gives this his own fpurious Interpretation to the Words of the Apostle, with the Intention only of lessening the Excuse of St. Paul, for then he would be very ignorant indeed? but he does it only to give us a Hint of his School Learning, and to let us know that he understands Greek; for in fact, because, or touching that, doth not change the Sense of the Sentence; Ignorance remaining still for an Excuse of the Apostle's Persecution against the Chri-But however, continues the Fanatick, (for fear as I suppose of a Censure) St. Paul was not so wicked a Sinner as he represented himself to be; defigning by that to bring him into his Fraternity for a Lawyer. 'Tis true, that St. Paul had not imbrued his Hands in Christ's Blood, but he had perfecuted him in his Members, which was equally wicked; and was going to Rome for a more extensive Power, when he was stopt on the Road of Damascus by a Voice, who ask'd him, Saule, Saule, quid me persequeris? and when he ask'd the Voice who he was, it answer'd him, Ego sum Christus quem tu persequeris; thereby intimating to him, that he was equally guilty with the Jews, who had crucified Jesus: But my Gentleman, looks upon all other Crimes, befides the Crucifixion, as mere Trifles; neither do I believe, that he would think himself guilty in murthering Christ, if he was to return

return upon Earth, and the Oliverian, cou'd think

in doing it, to affert the Good Old Cause.

I leave here our Fanatick, quoting a vast number of false, and misinterpreted Passages, (because used to it when in his Tub, to give a grand Idea of his Learning to his Female Hearers, and have their Approbation in their Sabbatical Visits, of being a very fine Man) to examine him upon the Point in question, and expose him to the World in his true Light, as an Apologist of the Murder of our glorious Martyr; for this is the Point which touches him to the quick: Since any body might have excufed the Jews, as much and as long as he would, and even blasphemed our divine Saviour, more than even the Sandherim did, before the Puritan had thought it worth while to take any Notice of it, provided the Regicides of King Charles had been left untouched; but it is not in his Nature to be filent upon a Subject, which arraigns his whole Brotherhood, and has made them detefted and abhorred by all the World.

"I profess, says he, that I am puzzled, what People mean by styling King Charles a natural

"King, for Nature introduces us into the World with an Equality of Power, and Right of Do-

" minion; and mature Men, consider'd as in a "State of Nature, have a perfect Freedom to order their Actions, and dispose of their distinct

"Propriety, without depending on the Will of any other." This whole Page. and part of the following, is all to the same purpose, viz. to prove the Lawfulness of Anarchy, and that we were all born with an Equality of Power, without Subordination; so that no body has a natural Right to the Succession of his Father's Estate, being an Usurpation to claim it; all others being born as free, are reckoned

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reckoned by our Enthusiast, equally lawful and legitimate Heirs to it; and may if they please, and when they please, turn us out at the Door; for it would be very great injustice to pretend, that the Right of Succession is better asserted in the Subject than in their Sovereign, and that our Tenants are more obliged to pay their Rents, than we are to obey our King, since the Enjoyment of our Possessions would be very precarious, if not upheld by his Authority; our being refractory to his Orders, being very likely to prove a very bad Example, for our Vassals doing the same to us.

However, to solve more clearly the important Question, I would ask the Pamphlet Writer, if King Charles the First, was not the Son by Nature and not by Adoption, of King James the First? If King James the First was not King of England, declared to be so, in Queen Elizabeth's Will by Right of Inheritance, and not by the Choice of the People? I'll ask him further, if that hereditary Kingdom, devolving, at King James's Death, to his legitimate Son King Charles the First, was not then a natural Right, as being the Succession of a Son to his Father's Estate? Were not the Children of the Slaves

As for his Assertion, that Nature introduces us unto the World with an Equality of Power; I deny it

utterly as a monstrous Paradox, the Author of which deserves to be severely punished; for pretending to introduce thereby, a Consusion tending to the entire Destruction of the human Kind. Even from the Beginning, the Men were not born with an Equality of Power, since there was a Subordination of the two Children of Adam; the Right of Primogeniture having been afferted from the Beginning; there has been Masters and Servants from the Beginning; Poor and Rich from the Beginning;

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Chiefs of Families, and of Tribes from the Beginning. God Almighty, who alone, is the absolute Master of all created Beings, would not so much as deprive Esau of his Birth-Right; before he had fold it himself to his Brother Jacob: From which Premifes I draw the following Conclusion, that King Charles was the natural King of the Regicides, as being by Nature legitimate and true Heir to the Estate of his Father; which Estate was the Kingdom of England, and which could not be lawfully taken from him, upon any Pretence whatever. But suppose (which Supposition is false) he had had no other Right to the Crown, but the free Consent of the People; could that have entitled them to judge and condemn him as a Criminal, and authorized them to take off his Head? Has it ever been known fince the Beginning of Monarchy, that a Prince was subject to the penal Laws? and is it not a Maxim of the Law itself, that they are subject to it, only quoad directionem, sed non quoad Coactionem? and if even it was otherwise, could the Revolt of a few Fanaticks, have been taken for the Consent of the whole Nation? The Nobilty was fled, the rebellious Rable had got the upper Hand, and Fanatism, had polluted the Sanctuary of the living God; which was filled then with Thives and Murderers.

THE Pamphlet Writer objects, that natural Right supposed King Charles had forseited that Right, by trampling upon the Liberties and Priviledges of the People. And by violating his Coronation Oaths; which Position he proves in the following Manner.

FIRST, with supposing that King Charles, aimed at the total Destruction of the Protestant Religion; in Writing thus to Pope Gregory the XVth. upon the Appearance of his Alliance with the Infanta of

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Spain; That he had always been far from encouraging Novelties, or to be Partisan of any Faction against the Catholick Apostolick and Roman Religion; which Supposition, if ever so true, could infer nothing against King Charles; who was at the Time of the Writing that Letter, but Prince of Wales, and could not confequently have violated an Oath, which he had not yet taken. Neither had it been a Crime in him, to declare that he, was far from encouraging Novelties, fince he could not do it, even, in encouraging the Protestant Religion, which is taught by its Professors to be as ancient as the Apostles Time. Clearing himself from being Partisan of Faction, has nothing in it but what is very agreeable to the Spirit of the Gospel; which is a Spirit of Temperance, Humility, and Peace, quite opposite to that of Facton, which breaths nothing but Trouble and Confusion; and consequently more to be abhor'd by a Prince, who is obliged to fet a good Example, then by his Subjects. But fince that Letter to Gregory the Vth, is taken by many for Apocryphal, this Supposition of our Fanatick's, is as false as all his others. Besides, I don't see why King Charles had been a Tyrant, if even he had attempted any thing against the Religion established in the Land? For, will any Protestant fay, that King Henry the VIIIth, was a Tyrant for building the Protestant Church upon the Ruin of that of Rome? but King Charles persisting and dying in the Protestant Religion, takes of all Suspicion of that kind; which was only made Use of by the Rebels, for a Pretence to come easier at his Sacred Head.

The Pamphlet Writer must not think, that by clearing in this Place King Charles of the Tyrany he accuses him of, I suppose Tyrany, to be a reasonable Pretence for depriving a King of his

his Throne; for I look upon a Tyrant, as upon a young Prince in his Minority, who is incapable of governing by himself, on account of his tender Years, his want of Knowledge, and Experience; and as it would be the greatest Injustice in the Subjects of such a Prince to deprive him of his Dominions, and transfer them to another, so the same might be said of a Tyrant: The Turks have often deposed their Emperor, but they have always silled his Place by a Successor the nearest in Blood, never punishing the Son for the Crime of his Father.

Our bonest Asserter of the good old Cause, makes another Quære to the same Purpose, to lengthen, as I suppose, his spurious Jargon, and make it worth two-pence more. "Now I would " ask, fays he, in what View King Charles could, "with any Propriety, be called the natural King of the Regicides?" To which Question I have given already, I hope, a fatisfactory Answer, in proving his unquestionable Right to the Kingdom. I must confess, that if the Nation had but just then begun to unite into a Society, and to put itself under his Government, (as the Fanatick would perfuade those, who are ignorant enough to believe him) and if the Kingdom of England had been an elective one, as that of Poland, the Right of King Charles had not been a natural Right; but fince it was but a Continuation of the Power, which his glorious Ancestors had acquir'd over the Nation, which Nation was indebted to them for the most part of its Priviledges; he was undoubtedly the natural King of the Regicides; and all Affertions to the contrary, are Erroneous and Anarchical.

THE Oliverian little cares how lame his Comparisons are, provided, they lead him to what he aims at; for he pretends to compare a King to a common Judge, who without question, may be opposed as

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any other Man, when he exceeds the Power given him by the Law; but even that simple Judge, can he be deposed by the People alone, and would it not be a Crime punishable, to pull him down from his Seat and divest him of his Authority, without the Intervention of the Prince, whose Person he represents, and who alone has the Power to do it, without the Advice of his Subjects? Besides, the Power of a Judge, has no other Foundation, than bene placitum Principis; and is consequently, very different from the hereditary Right of a King.

But, objects again our Enthusiast, "King Charles" being a Tyrant, King James his Father in his "Speech to the Parliament, in 1609, afferted that a King governing in a settled Kingdom, ceases to be a King, and degenerates into a Tyrant, as foon as leaves off to rule according to his Laws." But does King James say, that a Tyrant looses his Right to the Kingdom by his Tyrany? that he should be arraigned as the most infamous Criminal, and condemned to the last Supplice, by a Pack of Knaves, who had no Authority, neither by Right or Concession, but what they had usurp'd themselves?

ANOTHER mark of King Charles's Tyrany, is (if we believe the Enthusiast) his Marriage with Henrietta Maria of France, and allowing her a Chapel at Somerset-House, an Article stipulated in the Contract of Marriage of that Princess, before the Celebration of it, and which King Charles cou'd not have infringed, without violating his Oaths; besides, it had been the greatest Injustice in that Prince, to refuse his Queen a Priviledge which was granted to the greatest Scoundrels in the Kingdom; since even the Fanaticks enjoy'd it, and those who were not Christians; but however, the King was willing to take off the least subject of Complaint,

that he granted every Particular ask'd by the Parliament, in relation to the putting a Barrier to the Growth of Popery, giving his Royal Affent to all Acts made against the Papists, as it appears by the Journals of Both Houses, at those critical Times; depriving even the Queen his Consort of her most faithful Servants, to please the Disassected to his Government, which was a thing impossible.

As for that monstrous Romance, of the Penance imposed on the Queen, to go barefoot to Tyburn, it is such an abominable Falshood, that I am certain that the Fanatick who relates it, don't believe

it himself.

KING Charles's lending his Ships to the King of France, against the poor Protestant Rochellers, as the Fanatick is pleased to call his Brethren in Iniquity; those poor innocent Babes of Grace, whose charitable Zeal had so often led them to draw their Sword, in Defence of their new-invented Calvinian Faith, when King Jesus, whom they pretended to choose for their only King, on purpose to govern under him, wanted so much a Place to rest his Sacred Head, who used to say when on Earth, that his Kingdom was not of this World, and that, qui ferit gladio, gladio peribit; King Charles lending his Ships, as the Fanatick observes, is another strong Proof of his Tyrany, when he must be conscious himself, that the Religion had the least to do in that Affair, being only an Excuse for the Parliament's finding Fault with the Conduct of the unhappy Prince; besides, Religion a part, it was the Interest of the Parliament to involve the Kingdom of France in a Civil War, the better to excuse their cruel Project, and hinder by those Means, the King of France from affifting King Charles during the Civil Wars.

Bur let make some few serious Reflections on the Equity and Impartiality of our Oliverian, in condemning King Charles for lending his Ships against the Rochellers, and the King of France for perfecuting them; when in the mean time he blames that King for his Toleration of the Romish Religion in Ireland. The Fanatick must certainly be an utter Stranger to the distributive Justice, or else he wou'd never attempt to deprive King Charles's Subjects of a Priviledge, which he claims for his Brethren in a Foreign Country; why should he accuse the King of France of Tyrany, for refusing the Liberty of Conscience to his Rebellious Subjects, and throw the fame Aspersion on King Charles the First, for granting it to the Papilts; not one of those two Religions have been authorized by the Law in either Kingdom; for Hugonotism was no more the reigning Religion in the Kingdom of France at that time, than was Catholicity in England. the Fanatick will object, that Hugonotism being the purest Religion, had more Right to that Clam; fuch no doubt, is the Opinion of the Puritans, but the French Nation thought otherwise; and as it is allowed by all the Protestants, that every Man may follow his own Opinion in Religious Matters, the French could never be blamed for thinking the Roman Religion the best.

However, Religion was the least Motive of that Toleration; King Charles wanted Money which he could not get otherwise, then by imposing a Tax upon the Papists; for when he ever made Application to his Parliament for it, there was always some new Grievances to redress, and the whole Session was often spent in frivolous Debates, and presenting Addresses, before his Majesty could have any satisfactory Answer from both Houses, which undutiful Delays used to put the King to his last C shift,

shift, and force him to use extraordinary Means for raising Sums necessary to maintain the Glory of the Nation abroad, and to keep Peace and

Quietness at home.

THE Declaration of both Houses, both filled with Fanaticks, prove nothing against King Charles, neither is it more just or reasonable by being set at large in Rapin's History; being himself noted for a Republican, whose Interest it was to blame ev'ry thing tending to Monarchy, altho' it don't appear by his Reslections, that he approved entirely the Conduct of the Disassected Members; neither can we conclude by his Narrative, that he gave for granted that his Majesty was privy to the Massacre in Ireland, which he utterly deny'd to his last Breath.

"I cannot therefore but observe, says Rapin, concerning this Declaration, that there are some Articles, which seem very much aggravated; and others from whence may be drawn Consequences not so odious, as those, here, infinuated."

Rap. Vol. I. p. 493.

AGAIN, "It appears by this Manifesto, that "the Parliament, had little Regard for the King. "But besides the Animosity and Revenge, which might enter into the Design of blackning his "Reputation, it is certain that Policy had no "fmall Share in it." From this, it might be inferr'd, that Rapin, tho' a Republican, could not justify the Proceedings of the Factious in the House of Commons, whose criminal ambitious Views, made them tempt all ways to usurp the Government upon their lawful Sovereign.

THE Queen's being privy to the Irish Butchery, is but a salse Supposition of the Fanaticks of those Times, and related by our Pamphlet Writer for an incontestable Truth, the better to enrage the Nation

tion against the Religion she professed, for that Crime could never be proved upon her; and Father D'Orleans, who has wrote the History of the Revolutions in England, upon more authentick Memoirs than ever did Rapin, and with less Partiality, rejects that Letter supposed to be found in the E. of Autrim's Pocket, as a spurious and scandalous Libel, wrote by the Fanaticks themselves, with no other View, than to blacken the

Reputation of the Queen.

Why should King Charles have been debarred, for admitting into his Guards, or keeping in his Pay a Body of 3000 Irish, since they proved to be the best Troops he had against his rebellious Subjects; his fatal End had happen'd a great deal sooner, if he had entirely rely'd on the Fidelity of some of his English Friends, by whom he was ev'ry Day deserted, and at last quite forsaken; being very much to his Honour, that his Enemies could bring no other Charges upon him before impartial

Judges.

The Pharifaical Hypocrify of the Pamphlet Writer, is umberable, when he brings for Proof of the Tyrany of King Charles, his tolerating Sports and Pastimes on a Sunday: The holy Man! sure, in his Opinion, plotting against the Life of a King, and studying nothing else but Destruction and Horror, which took then all the Time of his pious Ancestors, Sundays as well as working Days, were Deeds of Piety, if compared with the irregular Observance of the Lord's Day; following in that the Example of the Jews, who did find Fault with the Apostles forgetting to wash their Hands before their Meals, while at the same time, they themselves, violated the most essential Points of Moses' Law.

KING Charles's dissolving the Parliament, was nothing but what he had a Right to do as a King, following in that the Example of his Predeceffors, especially, when he knew that they were acting contrary to the Nation's Interest and his own. The feizing the Papers, sealing, the Closets, and imprifoning the Persons of the Lord Kimbolton, Pim. Hambden, Daniel Hollis, Authur Hasterig, and Stroud, was an Act of Justice not severe enough, against such Sticklers and Disturbers of the Publick Quietness, who deserved to be deliver'd to the Common Executioner for an Example, to deter others from doing the same, which Execution had infallibly prevented the Effusion of so much Blood, but as I have observed already, King Charles was too conscientious, and too meek a Prince for those difficult Days. I am surprized that the sanctify'd Fanatick, is not ashamed to bring those scandalous Fellows upon the Stage, some of whom had been long before stigmatized for other Crimes.

THE Pampblet Writer cannot help showing his Ignorance throughout all his fcandalous Libel, by pretending that Jus Divinum, is nothing else but the Anointing of the King, and that the Oil used in that Ceremony, is the only Foundation, Juris Divini; but I can inform him better, by telling him that a King, is King, Jure Divino, by being choosed by God for that eminent Office, and that the pouring of the Oil, is nothing else but a simple Ceremony; fill thine Horn with Oil and go, faid God to Samuel, I will send thee to Jeffe the Bethlemite, for I have provided me a King amongst his Sons. This Choice of God, is Jus Divinum, which however has never been thought by any to have the Efficacy of rendring a King infallible; no more than the Ceremony of the Inauguration. Every honest Man will allow, that from that time, the Person

Person of a King, (being sacred) it is a Sacrilege punishable with the most infamous Death, to lay violent Hands upon him. The Example of Aaron's Sons, alledged by our Enthusiast, on the contrary, is out of the Question, since they were punished by God himself, for having violated the Law of their Office, and not by the Israelites. The very Ouotation of the Rebellious Villain, for I have no Patience with him, that, a Fire went from the Lord, and devoured them, rife in Judgment against him; as well as the Example of David, whom he will have had spared Saul's Life twice, on account only, that that Prince was both times afleep, or by Policy for fear of incurring the Displeasure of the People, or else because he knew that Saul had lost his Senses; when David himself gave no other Reason for it, than that of Saul's being the Lord's Anointed; and that he punished the Amalekite who brought him his Head after the Battle of Gilboa, for, stretching forth his Hand to destroy the Lord's Anointed. But who would be prefumptuous to question the Right of our Fanatick, giving what Sense he pleases to David's Words, when 'tis to ferve his Ends.

Neither does he think himself obliged to deal with more Circumspection and Modesty, with the Apostle, for he would make us believe, that St. Paul don't recommend Passive Obedience, and Non-Resistance, in his Epistle to the Romans c. 13. But let us see how the Words of the Apostle agree with his Opinion. Let every Soul be subject unto the higher Powers; for their is no Power but of God; the Powers that be, are ordained of God.—Whosoever therefore resists the Power, resisted the Ordinance of God, and they that resist, shall receive to themselves Damnation, (This is a Thunderbolt For the Fanatick).—Wherefore ye must needs

be subject, not only for Wrath, but also for Conscience

fake. Rom. 13. v. 1, 2, 5.

THE Pamphlet Writer, MENTITUR IMPUNE. when he afferts that the Apostle don't pretend that we are obliged to obey a Tyrant, for I would ask him what forced Interpretation he could give to fuch plain Terms, as are these, obedite Prapositis vestris etiam discolis. And when the Israelites ask'd for a King, did not the ALMIGHTY forewarn 'em. that a King would be a Tyrant, taking their Sons for his Servants, their Daughters for their Maids and Concubines, usurp their Fields and their Vineyards. IMPOSE HEAVY TAXES; and that they should cry out in that Day because of their King, and the Lord would not bear them in that Day. Which Promife God accomplished, in the Person of Saul, for tho' that Prince was reproved by him, and that he had chosen David for his Successor, he however left him to reign, 'till he fell by the hands of his Enemies; neither did ever David or any other Israelite make an Attempt upon his Sacred Life.

ANOTHER Mark of the Ignorance of our Pamphlet Writer is, his pretending that the Government of the Israelites under their Kings, was a Theocracy; The Jewish Government, quoth he, could never be intended as a Plan of Government to other Nations, it was truly a Theocracy; God was their immediate Governour: If such Government was a Theocracy, I'll ask him what was then the difference between such Government, and that under their Judges; and if God was their immediate Governour, how could the Jews have groaned under so much Oppression as they did, under Re-

boboam, Achab, &c.?

Must I then, says our insinuating Fanatick, for fear of receiving Damnation to myself, not resist a Power or Authority, that itself opposes the Ordinance

of God the Fountain of all Power? We may oppose it with Decency, and as it becomes a Subject. by Remonstrances, Addresses, &c. but not by Force of Arms, or depriving a Sovereign of his Life, or of his Throne; for fince our Puritan confesses that God is the Fountain of all Power, when he himfelf is pleased to say, Per me Reges Regnant, Per me Principes imperant, it belongs to no body else to deprive a King of his Authority, much less of his Sacred Life; noli Tangere Christos meos, fays he again, in another Place; but however, how can he be a competent Judge of the Conduct of a King? and can it be faid that the Crimes alledged against King Charles the First, were against the Law of God? which is the only Reason alledged by the Oliverian, for opposing a King. Suppose, even, that he had tolerated Popery, could fuch Toleration have been more against the Law of God, than that granted to all the Dissenters? Are not the Roman Catholicks baptised in the Name of the Holy Trinity? Have not they an Hierarchy, and an interrupted Succession from the Apostles, and from whence the English derives their Church, and consequently approved by her? Did the English Church find Fault with that Toleration, or rather the Sectaries, who had no manner of Right to do it, fince they were no more then them, pro bene placito.

But to proceed with our Enthusiast; if Rapin, pretends that Cromwell, was the only Usurper he had met with that died a natural Death, that Author must be very ignorant of the History, or else he would have found a great many other Usurpers who have died a natural Death. Pepin le Bref, and Huguo Capet, in France died natural Deaths. Many Kings of the Lombards, and Usurpers, have died a natural Death. Besides, there are other Punishments for Usurpation than temporal ones, and God

has often chose in his Anger, Usurpers for Instruments of his Wrath, and to punish the Wickedness of Men. Attila, King of the Huns, who ra-

vaged all Italy, was styled, Flagellum Dei.

I just observe, fays the Fanatick, that Oliver died a natural Death-but'tis as remarkable, that neither King Charles nor his Favourite Buckingham, nor those other two Ministers, Strafford and Laud, did 6; but he should have added, neither Christ or his Apostles did so; altho' most of their unjust Judges and Perfecutors, died a natural Death; and therefore that infamous Usurper, dying a natural Death. is not a Reason that God approved his Usurpation, or of his taking off the Head of his Sovereign. which is certainly the most infamous Mark that ever was fixed on any Nation in the Universe, fince the Murder of the Son of God; neither is the Irish Massacre to be compared to it, fince it was only occasioned by an Animosity between two Parties of equal Rank and Dignity, whereof the Regicide of King Charles was perpetrated in cold Blood, and upon a Person who was God representative upon Earth, which makes the Difference; and not because consecrated by the Episcopal Unction.

I must agree with the Pampblet Writer, that the Almighty has not made a great many particular Punishments of the Regicides, besides the few hanged, and others obliged to fly their Country; but he has made so general ones ever since, that the whole Nation has been, and is likely to be for ever in Trouble and Consusion, oppressed and ensured. The Quotation out of feremiab proves nothing against it; for in that Chapter, the Prophet, Prophecies only the Restauration of Israel to its antient Splendour, as it appears by the Argument of the Chapter; again I will build thee and thou shalt be built, O Virgin of Israel, thou shalt again

be adorned with thy Tabrets and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry. ch. xxxi. v. 4. for the Lord has redeemed Jacob and ransomed him from the hand of him that was stronger than be. v. 11. Which Bleffing, will perhaps happen unto England. and the Regicide forgiven, when she has weeped as long as did Israel, then the Lord will fay unto us, as to the Israelites, Refrain thy Voice from weeping and thine Eyes from Tears - and it shall come to pass that like as I have watched over them, To PLUCK UP, AND TO BREAK DOWN, AND TO THROW DOWN, and to destroy and to afflict; so will I watch over them, to build and to plant-in those Days they shall say no more, the Fathers have eaten a four Grape, and the Childrens Teeth are fet on edge. Idem. v. 16, 28, 29. Which Promises of the Lord, were more than a moral Certainty, for the Jews that (being moved by their Tears and long Sufferances) he had at last, forgiven their Sins, and can't be extended to other Nations. For if God had from that time, took the Refolution of never visiting the Sins of the Fathers on their Sons, why should we be born still with the original Sin of Adam?

I won't pretend to say, that the Crime of Cromwell, Ireton, &c. should be imputed to their Descendants, if they are honest Men. Put however, they can't be excused from detesting that Crime, since it is a Stain on their Family, which cannot be washed off; when on the contrary, their obdurateness, in approving of hat Crime, is a moral Sign, that it is not yet for, wen by the Almighty. The Fanatick, ends his and alous Libel, as he begun it, by injurious Residents on the Illustratous House of the Stuarts, which he taxes with Pride, Ambition, and a strong Disposition to rule absolutely and without 1 w. Sure he must mistake

mistake the Stuarts for his Brethren, fince those three abovementioned Vices, have always been the Chraacteristicks of the Sectaries, from the first fatal Moment, our Church had the Misfortune to be infected with that devouring Plague. For, was it Humility or Pride, which inspired a parcel of illiterate Fellows to reform the Christian World with Fire and Sword? Was it Ambition or Difinterestedness, which made them jealous of the Regal Power in all Parts of Europe, where they have been tolerated? Was it not Ambition that made them fide with the disaffected Princes of the House of Irance, feated and fortified themselves in the strongest Places of the Kingdom, appear in Arms, fight a great many Battels, as those of Farnac, Moncontour, &c.? forcing often their lawful and natural Prince to make difgraceful Capitulations, and shameful Treaties with them, of which, they were always the first Infringers, for they could neyer contain themselves within the Limits of any Agreement whatever, being always at work to extend their Priviledges further and further, 'till at last, the late King of France expelled them from the Kingdom, and in very good time for him, or else in all likelihood, he had been forced at the latter end of his Reign to shift for himself, as did fome of his Neighbours; for it had been then impossible for him, to have withstood his domestick and foreign Enemies. Was the Christian Religion established that way? Did any Ecclesiastical Historian mention, that a Sword was drawn in her Defence against the Persecution of the Roman Emperors? Did the Christians borrow other Swords befides, their Pens, Prayers, and Tears, who had then as formidable Power to struggle against, as ever had the Fanaticks? What else but Ambition did engage the Sectaries to pry so narrowly into the Conduct

Conduct of King Charles? and if they wanted no other King but King Jesus, why did they endeavour to fettle any other Kingdom but his own, which is not of this World, and which is promifed only to those who have been persecuted and afflicted upon Earth. Would King Jesus have sat upon a Throne fwimming in Blood, and usurped? Would he have chosen for his Ministers, the Proselytes of Satan; a pack of Thieves and Murderers, who could not bear being governed by others, because they wanted to be the only Rulers and Governours, choosing for their King an invisible one, whom, if visible, they wou'd have deposed (tho' the Son of God) if he had decreed any thing contrary to their Fanatical Zeal, arraign him, perhaps, for not being a TRUE PROTESTANT. For no body can deserve that Character from them, with-

out following their Vices.

THEREFORE it is against the Interest of the Commonwealth, as well as of the Church, to give a full Career to the Puritanism in this Kingdom, fince a King cannot fit eafy upon his Throne, nor his Subjects be fecured for a fingle Moment of their Peace and Quietness, as long as that horrid Monfter will be allow'd to ramble, and spit his deadly Venom thro' the Land, which is the more dangerous because artfully disguised. Our Church had never no greater Enemies; for they not only ridicule the Fast of the Thirtieth of January, kept for a perpetual Remembrance of the Fall of one of her master Pillars, but they condemn likewise, all her other Ceremonies and Religious Observations, and even her Orthodoxy. I want no other Proof of it, than what happen'd in the Civil Wars, when her most holy Sanctuary, was made Stables for Horses, for no other Reason, because consecrated to the TRUE God, whose Ministers were forced to desert

the Service, for fear of being facrificed upon his Sacred Altars. Then, were heard in Ramab Lamentations and bitter weeping; our boly Mother the Church, weeping for ber Children, refused to be comforted, because they were not. The Sacred Roofs of our Temples echoed then nothing but Sighs and Groans, and the Praises of the Lord were no more celebrated, in Tympano et Choro, in Organis bene Sonantibus; 'till King Charles the Second, was reftored to the Throne of his GLORIOUS MARTYRED FATHER. For then, the Souls of our Priests was satiated with Fatness, the Yoke was broken from off our Neck, our Bands were burst, and we were allowed to ferve the Lord our God, and CHARLES our KING was raised up unto us; our Mourning was then turned into Joy, and we were made to rejoice from our Sorrow. Then the Land flowed with Milk and Honey, Chearfulness and Plenty reigned all over the Kingdom, Lucifer was once again chained in Hell, because the Conventicles of his Emissaries were shut up; but, alas, fortunate Days, happy Times, you are no more! Fanatism is as much encouraged at prefent as ever it was, and the worst is, that he endeavours to fettle under the Throne. to shoot from thence with more Impunity her poifon'd Arrows at the true Religion; but thou, Almighty King of Kings, be in these our new Days of Affliction, our Tower of Defence, against those our powerful Enemies, look once more from Heaven, O Divine Spouse, with a tender and compasfionate Eye, on the Affliction of thy Spouse, our Holy Mother the Church, redress her Wrongs and be her Comforter; and as thou dost not desire the Death of a Sinner, but rather that he should repent and live; make shine to the Eyes of those voluntary Blinds, the Fanaticks, the precious Light of thy Divine Truth; change their obdurate Hearts

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by the Efficacy of thy Grace, inflame it with the facred Fire of thy Charity, fo that they may love thee and their Neighbours; shut their Ears to the alluring and deceitful Discourses of their ignorant and barbarous Teachers, blind Guides, who never miss drawing them into Perdition; instruct them. O Lord! that we cannot repent too often and too long for a Crime, which deferves eternal Punish-Make them know, that the glorious King they blaspheme against, was the best of Kings. both their Father and their King; and that if even he had been guilty of some Imperfections, of which the most Perfect can't be free in this transitory Life, that it is ungenerous to asperse his Sacred Ashes with it, and to go to look for him in the Tomb where he reposes, to load him with unjust Reproaches. But for his immortal Soul, she is little fenfible of it in the Kingdom of Glory, which she enjoys with her Divine Master, who has been Partaker of his Sufferings upon Earth: Reign there, O Glorious CHARLES, 'till we thy faithful Subjects, impartial Admirers of thy Holiness, Magnanimity, and inimitable Patience, having payed the last Tribute to Nature, and freed from the Rags of our Mortality, might be thought worthy of being Partakers of the same Eternal Happiness. Thy Sufferings are still fresh in our Memory, and following thy Example, we pray for thy Murderers in the Annual Attonement we make for the heinous Crime committed on thy Sacred Person.

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